

IS STATE COAL STOLEN?

Penitentiary Officials State the Facts in the Case.

The criticism of the penitentiary management on the part of daily papers still continues. The latest is a story that the State is mining coal under private lands and paying an enormous royalty on the product while private companies are mining under State lands without payment of any royalty. The penitentiary authorities say that when they took charge about half the mining operations were being conducted under State lands and about half under private lands. This policy has been continued because it is necessary to have a certain amount of room in which to work a given number of men and that the mine has been so opened and worked that it is not possible to confine operations to State lands alone but that as speedily as possible veins under State lands are being opened so that gradually the men are drifting in that direction without interfering with the work of getting out the average product. The statement that a royalty of 5 cents per bushel is being paid is an error, as the royalty amounts to but 5 cents per ton.

The charge that private companies are working under penitentiary lands is an error as there are but a few acres of State land on the side next other mines which has not been worked out and the nearest mine is three miles from the State land. This company would have to tunnel under lands other than its own all of the way and under the Soldiers' Home reservation a goodly part of it. If this company desired to work other lands than its own it would not go that far underground to reach a small area of State land. What these papers really meant to quote Mine Inspector McGrath as saying is that private operations are being conducted under the Missouri river which, being a navigable stream, belongs to the general government. If the companies are getting coal there, which does not belong to them, it is the property of the government and not of the State.

The penitentiary mine is also said to be worked vigorously for the market demands while the State institutions are neglected. The prison records show that from February 1 to July 1, 1896, 106,918 bushels were shipped to State institutions, while, during the same period this year, the shipments were 198,151 bushels. From May 1 to September 1, 1896, the shipments to State institutions were 54,012 bushels, while this year they reached 74,690. The wagon trade during 1896 amounted to 6,888 bushels and, up to this date this year, it has reached 8,559 bushels. The November output in 1896 was 110,000 bushels, and this year it amounts to 142,000 bushels, with practically the same number of men employed, showing that the men were worked to better advantage. During the same month in 1896, State institutions got 57,905 bushels and this year they got 63,648 bushels. While the State house supply was short, and in fact exhausted, recently, the penitentiary records show that four cars of coal billed to it were in transit and that the lack of fuel was due to transportation delays rather than to scant shipments. All indications point to careful management on the part of the penitentiary officials.

Bogus Farm Insurance.

Superintendent McNall and Attorney General Boyle have had brought to their attention a new and extensive insurance swindle. Two men who signed their names as Benjamin Marimer and Frank Segrund, claiming headquarters at Lawrence, have been working the two eastern tiers of Kansas counties for the Great Western Insurance Company, of London. They gave about half the usual rates and insured the full value of the property. The company has no existence, and now that a loss has occurred on one of the policies, the agents cannot be found.

McNall Tries Injunction Methods.

In the suit recently brought in the Shawnee county district court by Harrison Clarkson to enjoin Superintendent McNall from interfering with the use of his advisory fire insurance rate sheets, McNall has filed an answer and cross petition in which he asks that Clarkson be enjoined from publishing his rates. The answer was prepared by ex-Chief Justice David Martin and it declares that the rates are really not advisory but are absolute. Their use is declared to be in violation of the anti-trust law. He also charges that Mr. Clarkson's tendency, not being responsible to the people, would be to exact high

rates. The Clarkson plan is really a system of pooling whereby no such thing as competition in rates exists, and McNall seeks relief for property owners through the courts.

Steele Would License Joints.

Chief of Police Steele, of Topeka, went before the city council last Friday night, in company with Governor Leedy, to discuss measures of economy in connection with the police department. Governor Leedy said he was willing to do anything which would result in a reduction of expense without impairing the efficiency of the force. Chief Steele could see no way to spare any of his present force, and advocated the collection of a license or fine from jointists.

Steele said that the prohibitory law could not be enforced because witnesses perjured themselves and juries would not convict, and the city should have some revenue from the traffic. Mr. Steele admitted that a similar system with respect to disorderly houses was now in operation and alleged that it improved moral conditions and put a nice sum in the treasury. Governor Leedy had nothing to say about Steele's plans. The council took no action in the matter.

Cubans Want Liberty or Nothing.

New York, November 27.—The Cuban representatives in this city have received a report of the proceedings of the constitutional assembly which convened October 30. A manifesto was issued. It is addressed to "the representatives of the Cuban people, to all those who have the independence and future welfare of Cuba at heart."

The document says that the assembly, before adjourning, deemed it its duty to proclaim, among other things, that "no special laws, no political reform or autonomy, nothing in spirit that the Spanish government may be willing to grant that means Spain's sovereignty over Cuba, shall be accepted by the Cubans as a settlement of the war."

"Independence or death is and shall be the unalterable and sacred motto of the Cubans."

"The Cubans have not resorted to arms in order to obtain any measure which does not once and for all solve the Cuban question. That is the reason we will accept nothing short of absolute independence."

"It is our purpose to constitute an independent state, orderly, prosperous and happy, over the ruins of the worn-out colony."

"We are firmly determined to carry on the war until victory or death crowns our efforts."

Coburn Has an Anti-Cyclone Hobby.

Secretary Coburn pleads guilty to having a hobby. What man whose gray matter is not languishing with a life-long rest has not? He objects to the indiscriminate use of the words "cyclone," "drought" and "hot winds" in matter relative to Kansas. He says:

"The thoughtless use of these terms by the people of Kansas amounts almost to a crime. If a cold wind blows from the north with snow in it, it at once is set down as a blizzard, although it is well known that Dakota is the home of the blizzard; it is invariably expected in most Western countries that the summer season should bring dry weather, and yet at the first approach of a dry spell it is heralded abroad that the drought has struck Kansas. Let a storm of some severity blow a hen house over in some remote county of the State and the news is telegraphed to the Capital. 'This county was visited today by a destructive cyclone,' and all the time the term tornado sounds better and comes nearer expressing the idea."

"It is all wrong," continued Mr. Coburn emphatically. "The people of Kansas should stand up for their own State. The State has been greatly injured by misrepresentations abroad, and the people should do all in their power to correct such reports."

"It's a small matter, I suppose, but I am determined to do all in my power to protect the name and credit of the State, and as long as I hold this office no such objectionable terms shall go into any of my reports, and no money appropriated by the State shall be used for distributing them."

This is what a Galena editor calls a funny sight: "We witnessed a funny sight Saturday night. A man with a jug—not a jug—stepped up to untie his horse, and set the jug down on the walk. The horse, impatient to start, began pawing. One of his paws lit on top of the jug and smashed it to smithereens. The gentleman eyed the wreck a moment and turning to the horse, said: 'I'll sell you to the law and order league as soon as I get home.'"

CALL HAS BEEN ISSUED.

State Temperance Union Sends Out Call Signed by Many Prominent Men.

The following call was issued to-day by the executive committee of the State Temperance Union:

To the Good Citizens of Kansas:

The next annual convention of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held at Topeka, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 1 and 2, 1898, beginning at 4 o'clock of the former day. In order more rapidly to increase the already growing interest, the attendance at this convention should be unusually large. Let every church, Sabbath school, young people's society and temperance or religious organization be represented by not less than three accredited delegates; and let every individual interested in good citizenship make it a point to be in attendance throughout the entire meeting.

The best speakers will be present. Reports will be heard from throughout the State, and plans will be perfected for making a vigorous and aggressive non-partisan campaign during the coming year. The open saloon is a thing of the past in Kansas, and the law-defying joint must also go.

There will be reduced rates on the railroads. A reception committee will assist delegates and visitors to find accommodations at reasonable rates.

(Signed,) Executive Committee State Temperance Union.

J. H. LOCKWOOD, President.
T. E. STEPHENS, Secretary.

The undersigned, believing that the time is at hand for a great non-partisan temperance revival throughout Kansas, heartily indorse the above call and urge a full attendance at the annual convention February 1 and 2:

J. K. Hudson, W. A. Peffer, George M. Herrick, John W. Breidenthal, Samuel T. Howe, Wm. Stryker, A. B. Whiting, John MacDonald, Topeka.

F. H. Snow, R. W. Sparr, Jas. Marvin, Geo. D. Rogers, J. W. Somerville, Edward Russell, Harry L. Raymond, W. H. Carruth, Lawrence.

E. W. Hoch, Marion; L. H. Murlin, Baldwin; J. A. Motter, James G. Daugherty, Kansas City, Kas.; Horace Hurley, Junction City; Chas. F. Scott, Jola; M. M. Beck, S. L. Allison, Holton; J. B. Cook, Chetopa; J. Newton Brown, Paola; Anna M. Strain, Jamestown.

E. W. Cunningham, John Madden, W. H. Biddle, A. R. Taylor, W. A. White, John D. Hewitt, Emporia.

P. P. Elder, A. W. Benson, Robert Atkinson, Ottawa; W. A. Trigg, Garnett; Geo. W. Hoss, Wichita; C. A. Place, Winfield; W. H. Kemper, Horton; R. C. Chase, Hiawatha; E. W. Blair, Howard; C. Rash, Salina; M. Worthy, Wetmore.

Campaign Assessment Methods.

The scheme of the Populists to assess each office holder in the State 2½ per cent. of his salary for the benefit of the campaign slush fund, bears a strong resemblance to the methods of Tammany, says the Topeka Capital.

If these assessments are being made the people would probably prefer such a plan to some others which have been

FROM FOOT TO KNEE

Ohio Woman Suffered Great Agony From a Terrible Sore—Her Story of the Case, and Her Cure.

"For many years I was afflicted with a milk leg, and a few years ago it broke out in a sore and spread from my foot to my knee. I suffered great agony. It would burn and itch all the time and discharge a great deal. My health was good with the exception of this sore. I tried a great many kinds of salve, but some would irritate the sore so that I could hardly stand the pain. I could not go near the fire without suffering intensely. Someone sent me papers containing testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I told my husband I would like to try this medicine. He got me a bottle and I found it helped me. I kept on taking it until my limb was completely healed. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough for the great benefit it has been to me. It cleanses the blood of all impurities and leaves it rich and pure." MRS. ANNA E. EAKEN, Whittlesey, Ohio.

You can buy Hood's Sarsaparilla of all druggists. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Price 25c.

practiced. Office holders receive a legitimate benefit from the continuation of their party in power. The plan is better than that of assessing railroad companies \$10,000 each and lowering their valuation for assessment purposes as a consideration therefor.

The State Treasury Condition.

State Treasurer Hefebower says that in a short time there will be plenty of money in the general fund in the State treasury. This is the only fund which has been exhausted. It will be remembered that the Legislature authorized Mr. Hefebower to pay \$50,000 of the State's bonded debt last June out of the general fund provided it appeared advisable in his judgment, and if not to refund the bonds and sell them to the school fund. Hefebower paid the bonds off. In checking up it now appears that he acted wisely. The "not paid for want of funds" warrants have drawn interest amounting to but \$405, while the interest saved on the bonds amounts to \$1,590, making a net saving on the transaction of \$1,095. Now that this matter is ended, Mr. Hefebower wonders what some Kansas papers were howling about.

The Salina Union authorizes the statement that Ed Howe thinks that if some paper would take advice on subscription it would soon have an enormous circulation.

Any Person

Wishing to know the truth in regard to their health should not fail to send for a valuable and new 64-page Booklet which will be sent FREE for a short time to those who mention this paper. This book is published by the celebrated physicians and specialists—Dr. Hathaway & Co., of 70 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., whom you should address. Write to-day.

The Advocate and News is not a lottery paper; it does not intend to secure or retain its subscribers by gifts or schemes. Its publishers desire to increase its influence and at the same time to maintain its respectability, and they propose to accomplish this by giving in return for a subscription or an advertisement a paper that will be considered somewhat more than the money's worth. The Advocate and News will live up to its motto—it will be devoted to the best interests of the home, the shop and the farm. It will champion measures which will benefit the farmer and the wage-earner, not as a class, but as members of the commonwealth. In politics it aims to be a sane newspaper, taking an active part in the promotion of all that will add to the stability of the country, and vigorously attacking any schemes which construct private fortunes at the expense of the public welfare. In short, the Advocate and News may be classed with what are generally known as "reform" and "labor" papers, but it proposes to give its constituency only the best in news and service.